A Decisive Battle Expected.

New-ORLEANS, Thursday, March 25, 1858. The steamship Tennesee has arrived from Vera Cruz, 21st inst., with advices from the City of Mexico to the 16th. It is very difficult to obtain reliable information, but the following is probably pretty nearly coract. Several battles had been fought between the Constitutional forces, and those of the Zuloaga Government. The latter claim a triumph, but it don't amount to much.

General Parrodi had retreated before Gen. Osallos. of the Zulosga party. Pronunciamientos were still the order of the day, but the Government of Zuloaga seems to be generally gaining ground.

The City of Vera Cruz was under martial law. The forces of Zuloaga were on their way there, and a hard battle would probably be fought somewhere between the City of Mexico and Vera Cruz.

Non-Arrival of the Niagara.

HALIFAX, Thursday, March 25, 1858-11 p. m. There are yet no signs of the steamship Niagara, now in her thirteenth day from Liverpool. Weather cloudy, with a light north-westerly wind. Thermom-

The Virginia Legislature.

RICHMOND, Va., Thursday, March 25, 1858. The Senate has passed all the House Railroad Approprietion bills.

Railroad Casualty.

ROCHESTER, Thursday, March 25, 1858.

A widow woman named Mrs. Mary Cutter, while walking across the Central Rairoad bridge this afternoon, was run over by a locomotive and instantly killed. The lady was mutilated in a shocking manner. She leaves three children. Linbilities of Lawrence, Stone & Co.

Bosron, Thursday, March 25, 1858. At the second meeting of the creditors of Lawrence, Stone & Co. to-day, claims amounting to \$640,000 were found, making an aggregate of debts of nearly \$3,000,000.

Accident to a Suspension Bridge. St. Johs, N. B., Thursday, March 25, 1857.

Last night one third of the flooring of the suspension bridge across the falls, together with the stringers, gave way. The suspending rods are hauging loose from the cable, and the service of wire on the cable over the pillars seems to be chafed.

The Bark Actress

SAVANNAH, Thursday, March 25, 1838.
The bank Actress, Hopkins, from Glasgow, for this port, which ran ashore yesterday on Assabaw Shoals, has become a total wreck. Crew saved.

Quick Passages.

HALIPAX, Thursday, March 25, 1858.
The bark Cora Lynn of Yarmouth, N. S., arrived at
Eastport, on Sunday, in 24 days from Liverpool.
Other vessels have arrived here from the same port
during the week in from 25 to 28 days. They report good weather and no ice.

Destructive Fire in Baltimore.

Baltimore.

Baltimore. Thursday, March 25, 1858.

A fire breke out this morning in South Frederick etreet, which consumed a coap factory owned by Cook & Johnson, together with its contents; insured for \$2,000 in the Franklin Company, Philadelphia; \$4,000 in the Firemen's Company, Baltimore. A large lager-bear house adjoining, and a three-story dwelling-house belonging to Dr. Johnson, were also burnt.

Many of the neighboring houses were more or less damaged. Aggregate loss \$10,000. This afternoon a portion of the walls fell in, severely injuring several boys, one or two thought fatally.

Forenoon Weather Reports-March 25.

FORENOON Weather Reports—MARCH 25.

(By the Eastern, Northern, Western and Southern Lines, received at No. 21 Wall street.)

QUEBEC, C. E.—Lower Town, 18; Upper Town, 11.

MONTERS, C. E.—Cicar; 22.

OSWEGO, N. Y.—Wind S.; pleasant; 44.

BANGOR, Mc.—Wind N. W.; clear; 34.

EASTPORT, Mc.—Wind N. W.; clear; 35.

"ORTIAND, Mc.—Wind N. W.; clear; 35.

"PORTIAND, Mc.—Wind N. W.; clear; 35.

"Hallfax, N. Wind N. W.; clear; 36.

"Hallfax, N. Wind N. W.; clear; 36.

"Charlotterowe, Wind N. W.; clear; 65.

"Rew York, 2p. m.—Wind W.; clear; 65.

"Rew York, 2p. m.—Wind S.; clear; 66. Smithsonian Institution, morting, baron, 30.02; ther. 36.

WASHINGTON, BOOM.—Wind S.; clear; 56. Smithsonian Instibrion, morning, berom. 30.02; the: 36.

Evening Report.

Fory Edward and Salatoga, N. Y., 2 p. m.—Showing hard.

Dunkirk, N. Y., p. m.—Wind W.; 40; cloudy.

Hoonell syller, N. Y., p. m.—Wind W.; 45; cloudy.

Elmers, N. Y., p. m.—Wind S.; 54; pleasant.

Newburden, N. Y., p. m.—Wind S. W.; 52; clear.

New York, 8 p. m.—Wind S. W.; 52; clear.

New York, 8 p. m.—Wind S. W.; 52; clear.

Buffelo, N. Y., 5 p. m.—Wind W. N. W.; 56; clear.

Philadelphia, Pa., 8 p. m.—Wind W. N. W.; 56; clear.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Wind N. W.; 51; cloudy.

Gashespaure, Pa.—Wind W.; 52; clear.

Boston, Mass., 7 p. m.—Wind N. W.; 30; clear.

Boston, Mass., 7 p. m.—Wind N. W.; 30; clear.

Halifax, N. S., 10 p. m.—Wind N.; 33; clear.

Eastroux, M.—Wind N. W.; 33; clear.

Fortland, M.—Wind N. W.; 33; clear.

Fortland, M.—Wind N. W.; 33; clear.

Fortland, M.—Wind N. W.; 33; clear.

Factority Trown, N. S.—Wind N. W.; 39; cloudy.

St. John, N. B.—Wind N. W.; 32; cloudy.

St. John, N. B.—Wind N. W.; 32; cloudy.

FROM WASHINGTON.

From Our Own Correspondent. WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 24, 1858.

So many speeches on Lecompton have been made in the House that it is nearly impossible to keep the run of them. The number in the Senate, as nearly as I can compute from recollection, reached, if it did not exceed, fifty. In the House, the number is beyond calculation. One of the most noticeable speeches on Monday was made by Mr. Bishop of Connecticut, who delivered a thoroughgoing doughface piece of ratiocination in favor of Lecompton, boasting in the course of it how ready he was to be sacrificed for the sake of the South A gang of Kansas office-holders in the galleries applauded him loudly two or three times. The Chairman of the Committee of the Whole, Mr. Bocock of Virginia, very mildly and gingerly suggested to them that their applause was not exactly in order. It continued, however, and at last Mr. Kilgore of Indians rese and sharply rebuked them, asking if

Indians rese and sharply rebuked them, asking if Indians rese and sharply rebuked them, asking if this organized band of pensioned Government officials was purposely stationed in the gallery to cheer on the Lecompton speakers. There was no more applause after that.

Yesterday, Mr. Potter—"Potter of woody Wisconain," as Punch calls him—made one of the best and boldest speeches yet delivered in the House on the Anti-Slavery side. He was listened to attentively by the Southern members, who obviously respect his pluck and maniness. He began by saying that, while the Compromise measures of 1850 were under consideration in Congress, it was asserted that their enactment was necessary, in order that the controversy upon the subject of Slavery should end, and the vexed question be for ever settled. These assertions were hollow and unmeaning. The slaveholding influence, which had so long controlled this nation, had no real desire to settle the question between themselves and Freedom until further aggressions had been effected. Accordingly, in the controversy upon the subject of Slavery should end, and the vexed question be for ever settled. These assertions were hollow and unmeaning. This slaveholding influence, which had so long controlled this nation, had no real desire to settle the question between themselves and Freedom until further aggressions had been effected. Accordingly, in aggressions had been effected. Accordingly, in pledge against further agitation was disregarded slike by Southern masters and their Northern serfs. American Slavery grants no repose to its victims, whether white or black. Its cry is "Give! give!" and it is never satisfied.

The repeal of the restriction of Slavery in the Territory west and north of Missouri, opened wide the door for those scenes of civil strife, violence and crime which have there been witnessed, and which are the inevitable result of the contact of the antagonistic forces of Free-Labor and Slave-Labor. Free-Labor and Slave-Labor are natural enemies. The cone is honorable and ennobling, the other is dishonerable and degrading. Slavery degrades not the slave only, but all with whom it comes in contact. Jefferson described it truly when he ascribed to it an unhappy influence on the manners of our people.

After a minute recital of the history of Kansas, Mr. Potter proceeded to characterize the President's Lecompton Message as the most extraor

inary document that ever emanated from the Chief Magistrate of a civilized people—a message exhibit-ing the most venemous hate and insane rage against the Free-State men of Kansas, and blind and service devotion to what he calls the "important domestic institution"—a message made up of unfounded statements, impotent arguments and false accusastatements, impotent arguments and false accusations—intemperate in its language, and undignified
in its style—a message justifying the invasion of
Kansas, the frauds on the ballot-box, and all the
other frauds, and swindles, and villainies of the
miserable faction which has sought by trickery and
violence to overrule the majority. If the President
means to say that the Free-State men of Kansas are
not and have not been loyal to the Government of
the United States, he says what is false. If he
means to say that they have done all in their power
to overthrow the Government established by Congress, he again says what is false. That they have
refused to acknowledge the legitimacy of the Terrigress, he again says what is false. That they have refused to acknowledge the legitimacy of the Territorial Legislature, which was forced upon them by the armed hordes from Missouri, is very true—and thank God that it is true! Thanks to the Free-State men of Kansas for their bold and manly resistance to tyranny, which shows that the spirit of '76 is not yet extinct, and that Americans will still rebel against oppression. If the people of Kansas are rebels, they are rebels against oppressive laws, enacted by an invading army. Their towns have been sacked and burned. Their ballot-boxes have been sacked and destroyed. The power of the been desecrated and destroyed. The power of the Federal Government has been invoked on the side of tyranny, and has sprung with alacrity to its aid. The military arm of the nation has been used to

After a brief allusion to the outrage upon Mr.

Sumner, Mr. Potter said that threats of disunion Sumner, Mr. Potter said that threats of disunion and secession as puerile in their utterance as they are lame and impotent in their intended effects upon freemen are daily uttered upon the floors of Congress. The memories of the good and great of the past, to whom we owe all that we have worth possessing, are here openly traduced and slandered. The great truths which our fathers pronounced self-evident are termed self-evident lies, rhetorical flourishes, and elittering generalities. Executive interference with glittering generalities. Executive interference with the legislation of Congress is notorious, and charges which, if true, should lead to impeachment, are refused investigation in this House by a party vote.

These are some of the demoralizing influences of Slavery, which seeks to establish and extend its power throughout the continent—its baleful power which exhausts the life of commonwealths, which sapa the prosperity of nations, corrupts the princi-ples of parties, debases and brutalizes its victims, and drags down to its level of barbarism all that yield to its embrace. This power must be arrested. Slavery must be destroyed. Let us indignantly spurn the atheistic sentiment that man can hold property in man. Let us declare that no Constitution which recognizes man as a chattel can be retion which recognizes man as a chattel can be re-publican in form. Let us have the courage and the manhood to declare ourselves the friends of the down-trodden and oppressed, though the victims of oppression may be of another color and another

The instrument before us, purporting to be the Constitution of Kansas, we know to be the work of a small minority of her people, the mass of the pop-ulation solemnly and indignantly protesting against its imposition upon them. You may disregard their remonstrances; you may treat them with scorn; you may trample upon their rights; you may at-tempt to force upon them this Constitution, but you cannot subdue them. You have driven them into rebellion, but you cannot drive them into submission. rebelion, but you cannot drive them into submission. True to the principles of the Revolution, they will never submit to wrong. Nor will they be left alone in their struggle. There lives not a man in this broad land whose heart pulsates with liberty and love of justice who will not obey with alacrity their call for help. "From such a struggle," exclaimed Mr. Potter, "I would not shrink, nor would I hese itate to pour out my blood upon the soil of Kan"sas in defense of her rights and her liberties."

Those who, like your correspondent, witnessed

Those who, like your correspondent, witnessed the alacrity with which the gentleman from Wisconsin rushed into the fight on the floor of the Housewhen Keitt, "the entawampous," wentdown, and Barksdale, "wenrer of wigs," was scalped, will have no difficulty in giving full force and credit the his alering declaration. to his closing declaration.

MINNESOTA AT WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of The K. Y. Tribune, WASHINGTON, D. C, March 22, 1858. When the Minnesota Congressional Delegation firs arrived in Washington, the Kansas question, though only accidentally before Congress, had already excite i intense interest; and, of course, to either side additional strength was of vital importance in the last closin conflict. The two Minnesota Senators, Gen. Shield and Henry M. Rice, at once declared themselves o the side of Liberty and opposed to the Extension o Slavery. This is, indeed, the expressed, as it is thnatural sentiment of Minnesota. Mr. Rice went so far Legislature that "Kansas affairs would lead to a new "organization of political parties." The creation of a new Democratic party certainly implied the demoli-tion of the old, at the head of which stands the Presition of the old, at the head of which stands the President. Now, mark the unsteady course of some men. Rice, when in the House alone as delegate, with the aid of some distinguisted politicians and speculators, disposed of the Executive patronage in the Territory as would best promote his interests. He filled all the Post-Offices, the Land Offices, appointed Judges, Marshal, Attorney, and obtained a conquest over Gen. Jones of Iowa by having the office of Surveyor General removed to Minnesota, and filled by a man wholly devoted to H. M. Rice. Theseare merely historical facts, which no one dare deny. They show incidentally, also, that this man, who was only Delegate in Congress, must have used some secret element of power to have acquired an influence in Mr. Pierce's Cabinet, and in the first days of the present one to have thus disposed of lucrative offices at will. But I shall pass this by, and glance at his present position.

No sooner did H. M. Rice declare himself Anti-Lecompton than he was threatened with the loss of all Executive patronage. Mr. Douglas felt the heavy hand of the President visit him in Chicago, and the Surveyor General, in Minnesota is infinitely more important to Rice than fifty Postmasters. The Surveyor has his emissaries over the entire State, to whom he distributes money very profusely.

In fact, Rice had all his electioneering material so managed as to be worked by Federal patronage. This was both thrifty and economical, and too valuable to put in jeopardy.

The threat to Rice was sufficient. He took in sail instantly, put the helm about, and tacked under closeries fed topsails, in hopes of scudding along shore; hardly sufficient to satisfy the Executive, but not sufficient to be discovered by his constituents. The trick wouldn't work. He must go into deep soundings, or give up the lucrative places to the President's friends; and out he popped. He again wrots to the Minnesota hardly sufficient to the preservation of the Union! I did hope, fer the credit of Minnesota, that when he wrote dent. Now, mark the unsteady course of some men.

This, you observe, is one method of increasing th

and that whatever evils may grow out of this are all attributable to the lust of office. MINNESOTIAN.

Yours truly,

MR. CRITTENDEN'S KANSAS BILL. The following is the substitute of Mr. Crittenden as amended in a conference of the Anti-Lecompton members of the House, which will be proposed when the Kansas bill from the Senate is taken from the Speaker's table for reference or action:

the Speaker's table for reference or action:

"Section I. That the State of Kaness be, and is hereby, admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatever; but insurance as it is creatly disputed whether the Constitution with which Kanass is now admitted was fairly made, or expresses the will of the people of Karsa, this armission of her into the Union was State is here deciared to be upon this fundamental condition procedent, numerity: That the said constitutional instrument is will be first submitted to a vote of the people of Kansas, and assented to by them, or a majority of the voters, at an election to be held for the purpose; and as soon as such assent shall be given, and duly made into the President of the United States, he shall amonuse the same by proclamation, and theresther, and without any further proceedings on the part of Congress, the admission of the early state of Kansas into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, in all respects whatever, shall be completed and absolute. At the said relection the voting shall be conjucted and by indorsing on his bailot, as each voter may please. "For the Constitution," or "against the Constitution." Should the admission of the said Constitution for rejected at the said election by a majority of votes being cast against it, then, and in that event, the inhibitional of said Territory are hereby suthorized and empowered to for a for themselves a Constitution and 5 that the said election the rivers and waters bedering on the said State of Kansas shall have concurrent jurisdiction on the Missouri and all other rivers and waters bedering on the said State of Kansas shall have concurrent jurisdiction on the Missouri and all other rivers and waters bedering on the said State of Kansas shall have concurrent jurisdiction on the said State of Kansas shall have concurrent jurisdiction on the said State of Kansas shall have concurrent jurisdiction on the said state as to all other citizens of the United State, shall

"SEC 3. And be it further enacted, That for the purpose of insuring, as far as possible, that the elections authorized by this act may be fair and five, the Governor and Secretary of the Territory of Kansas, and the presiding officers of the two branches of its Legislature, namely, the Fresident of the Council and Speaker of the House of Representatives, are hereby constituted a Board of Commissioners to carry into effect the provisions of this act, and to use all the means necessary and proper to that end. Any three of them shall constitute a Board; and the Soard shall have power and suthority, in respect to each and all of the elections hereby authorized or provided for, to designate and establish precincts for voting, or to adopt those aircast, established; to cause polls to be opened at such places as it may deem proper in the respective counties and election precincts of said. Territory, to appoint, as judges of election at such of the several places of voting, three discreet and respectable persons, any two of whom shall be competent to act, to require the shriffs of the several counties, by themselves or deputies, to attend the judges at each of the places of voting, for the purpose of preserving peace and good order, or the said Board may, instead of said sheriffs and their deputies, appoint, at their discretion and in such instances as they may choose, other the shering of the several counters. Or define the shering for the purpose of preserving peace and good order, or the said Board may, instead of said sherids and their deputes, appoint, at their discretion and in such instances as they may choose, other fit persons for the same purpose; and when the purpose of the election is to elect delegates to a Convention to form a Constitution, as herein-before provided for, the number of delegates shall be sixty, and they shall be apportioned by said Board among the several counties of said Territory, according to the number of voters; and in making this apportionment, the Board may join two or more countries together to make an election or representative district, where neither of the said counties has the requisite number of voters; and in making this apportionment, the Board may join two or more countries together to make an election or representative district, where neither of the said counties has the requisite number of voters to entitle it to a delegate, or to join a smaller to a larger country having a surpous population, where it may serve to equalize the representation. The elections hereby authorized shall confine one day only, and shall not be continued later than surd of the circums hereby authorized, as the same may become in cessary. The said Governor shall amounted, by proclamation, the day appointed for any one of said elections, and the day shall be as early a one as is consistent with due notice thereof to the people of said Territory, subject to the provisions of this set. The said Board shall have full power to prescribe the time, man-ter of the returns thereof, which returns shall be made to the said Board, whose duty it shall be to amounce the result by proclamation, and to appoint therein a searly a day as praticipals for the returns thereof, which returns abail be made to the said Territory. When se assembled, the convention shall first determine, by a vote, whether it is the wish of the people of the proposed State to be admitted into the Union

SEC. 7. And be it further enacted. That the said State of Kansas, when her admission as a State becomes complete and shoote, shall be entitled to one member in the Honse of Representatives, in the Congress of the United States, till the next census be taken by the Federal Government.

SEC & And be it further exacted. That the following proposition be, and the same are hereby, offered to the said State of Kansas for their free acceptance or rejection, which, if accepted, shall be obligatory on the United States and upon the said State of Kunsas, to wit: Frist, That sections numbered sixteen and thirty-six in every township of public lands in said State, and where either of said sections, or any part thereof, has been sold of otherwise been disposed of, other lands, equivalent thereto, and as contiguous as may be, shall be granted to said State for the use of schools. Second. That seventy-two sections of land shall be set apart and reserved for the use and support of a State University, to be selected by the Governor of said State, subject to the approval of the Cammissiner of the General Land Office, and to be appropriated and applied in such manner as the Legislatures of said State may prescribe for the gurp as aforesaid, but for no other purpose. Third: That ten entire sections of land, to be selected by the Governor of said State, in legal subcivisions, shall be granted to said state for the purpose of completing the public holldings, or for the execution of said State, in legal subcivisions, shall be granted to said state for the purpose of completing the public holldings, or for the execution of said State, not exceeding twelve in number, with six sections of land asblowing, or as contiguous as may be to each, shall be set. of others at the seat of government, under the direction of the relative thereof. Fourth: That all sait springs within said State, not exceeding twelve in number, with six sections of land adjoining, or as contiguous as may be to each, shall be granted to said State for its use; the same to be selected by the Governor thereof within one year after the admission of said State, and when so selected, to be used or disposed iected by the Governor thereof within one year after the admission of said State, and when so selected, to be used or disposed of on such terms, conditions and regulations as the Legislature shall direct: Provided, That no said springs or land the right whereof is now vested in any individual or individuals, or which may be hereafter confirmed or adjudged to any individuals or individuals, shall by this article be granted to said State. Fifth: That five per centum of the net proceeds of sales of all public lands lying within said State, which shall be sold by Courress after the admission of said State into the Union, after deducting all the expenses incident to the same, shall be paid to said State, for the purpose of making public roads and internal improvements, as the Legislature shall direct: Provided, The foregoing propositions betein offered are on the condition that the people of Kansas shall provide, by an ordinance, irrev cable without the consect of the United States, that said State shall never interfers with the primary disposal of the soil within the same, by the United States, or with any regulations Congress may find necessary for securing the tille in said soil to bond Adepurchasers thereof, and that not as shall be imposed on lands belonging to the United States, and that in a case shall non-resident proprietors be teach higher than residents. Sixth: And that the said State shall never tax the lands or the property of the United States in that State."

LECOMPTON IN THE HOUSE.

" Ion, "the well-known correspondent of The Balti-

"Ion, "the well-known correspondent of The Baltimore Sun, writing on the 24th, says:

The Senate has put the Kansas bill in such a form as to obviste many of the objections of both Northern Democrate and Southern Americans to the measure. It stands unconnected with Minnesots. It so-knowledges the right of the Kansas people to alter and reform their Constitution when they please, and yet disclaims intervention in the subject.

The bill, after all, passed the Senate under the protest of one of the Southern men. It is no victory for the South, and for that reason it may be less objectionable to the North.

The Kansas question is not now of a merely sectional character, but it involves a struggle between the Administration on one side, and the Black Republicans, in ccalition with Americans and anti-Lecompton Democrate, on the other. The struggle is for the possession of the Federal Government for the next Presidential term. If the Kansas bill be beaten in the House, the Black Republicans will be triumphant in the country at the next elections for Congress, and possibly at the next Presidential election, Os the other hand, the success of the Administration is carrying this measure will dissolve the league, and completely destroy the Republican party.

HOW TO KEEP THE ELOOR.

HOW TO KEEP THE ELOOR.

HOW TO KEEP THE ELOOR.

From The Washington Globs.

During the protracted session of the Senate, forced by Senator Green last week, Senator Clark having the floor, had a hard time of it. Having spoken from 41 to 6 o'clock, he said: "If it be the pleasure of the "Senate to adjourn now, it would be very agreeable "to me. I have had nothing to eat since 8 o'clock, "neither bread nor anything else." But the Senate wouldn't adjourn, and he proceeded until 81 o'clock, when, during an explanation by Mr. Green, having spoken over three hours and a half, he availed himself of the opportunity to indulge in that beverage which "cheers but not inebriates," with accompanying mustins and sandwiches, which gave his deak the social aspect of a cosy ten table. The Hon. Senator retained his right to the floor, with a cup of het tes in one hand and a huge sandwich in the other. The scene was nevel; but a twelve bours fast had created an inexorable stomach. By the call of the Yeas and Nays he was afforded ample time to finish his repast.

Correspondence of The Commercial Advertiser.

WASHINGTON, March 24, 1858.

Mr. Iverson strongly protested against the intervention clause, and declared that the bill was no triumph for the South. He also protested against the intervention clause, and declared that the bill was no triumph for the South. He also protested against the interference of Mr. Calhoun, and bbildy alleged that Mr. Calhoun's decision in favor of the Free-State Legislature had been made under the advice of Southern man. That is true, no doubt, sithough Mr. Mason was in the seteme. But it is believed that Mr. Calhoun issued the pronunciamiento, as Sonator Iverson calls it, at the recommendation of Mr. Buchanan, with the essent of several Southern Sepators—but not one State-Rights, Senator.

It is now alleged here that Mr. Calhoun's decision is a most of the first had had no power to settle the

question. The matter will undergo a close accruting

House.

The House has had before it some days the De ficiency Appropriation bill, which contains appropria-tions to the amount of ten millions of dellars, but the speeches upon it have all related to Slavery, Kansas, &c.

This bill is to be disposed of on Friday night or Saturday.

Next Tuesday the House may be expected to com-

merce the struggle upon the Kansas bill.

The Minnecota bill is to pass the Senate at once so as to keep pace with the Kansas bill. Next the Pacific Railread bill is to be considered. The Volunteer bill from the House will follow.

FROM ALBANY

From Our Own Corresponde ALBANY, March 25, 1858.

If far once Mrs. Grundy should be correctly informed, and, being thus informed, correctly informs the public, the latter is decidedly degenerating. Con tempt seems to be the order of the day. Chairmen of Investigating Committees, even, are sometimes haild in centempt. Now, as long as contempt confia es itself to mere talk, or refusal to tempt course es itself to mere talk, or refusal to to talk, it can be tolerated; but when it comes to a question of "cider," it is quite another affair. To refuse to an awar questions before an Investigating Committee, and explain the reason therefor, is mere talk; but obstinately to refuse to divide mileage and per diem with the Chairman is "a "white horse of another color." Mrs. Grundy stoutly asserts that such an unheard-of occurrence has actually taken place; and if that respectable old has actually taken p lace; and if that respectable old lady is not mistaken, we may reasonably expect to see the ungrateful wi these speedily brought before the bar of the House. We would respectfully sugthe bar of the Home. We would respectfully sug-gest that he be rema nded to the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms until such time as he shall hav entirely purged himself of the contempt and the

I wish, however, to sta te that I place no confi-I wish, however, to state that I place no confidence in these malicious st. vices regarding the investigation. To believe them would be to admit that Legislatures and legislators may be corrupt and corrupted. I have been teo long in Albany to givthe slightest credence to sm. 'h an idea, and even if the fact were admitted that such things may bunder extraordinary circumstan. 'es, the high character for intelligence sud probity, enjoyed by the Chairman of the Committee is a westion, would at once forbid even a suspicion of wrong in his case. There is quite a strong delegation of Methodist preachers in town, drawn thicher, it is presumed, to look after the passage of a bill to, amend the charter and increase the powers of the 1 Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Charch, now befor the Legislature, and which meets with strong opposition in the Senate, mainly on see ount of the

opposition in the Senate, mainly on set ount of the large amount of real estate which it permits the Society to hold. Measrs. Stow and made damaging speeches against it the was before the Senate.

Mr. DIVEN, from the Senate Figures Committee,

reported a bill to amend the Revised Statutes in such way that the clergy and priesthoed, who are exempted from taxation to the amenut of \$1,500 real and personal property, shall be made to apply to only such clergymen, &c., as make the ministry their usual occupation and principal pen suit, and that the real estate exempted shall be in, the

and that the real estate exempted shall be in the actual occupation of the exempted.

Mr. SCHELL, on notice, introduced a bill to amend the act for the Incorporation of Associations for Improving the Breed of Horses (or, in other words, the act to establish a race-course on Long Island), by permitting associations to issue bonds secured by mortgage on real estate, to the amount of half the value of the real estate held by such associations.

Mr. W. A. WHEELER presented a strong mem

Mr. W. A. WHEELER presented a strong isemo-rial from a number of leading business firms in the City of New-York, deprecating any radical change in the present General Banking law of the State: The bill to incorporate the Manhattan Trust Com-pany of the City of New-York, some time since introduced into the Assembly, has been, for some reason unknown to this deponent, with-drawn from the House, and was to-day introduced into the Senate. It is an immense affair, granting important powers, and will probably bear looking

Mr. ELV introduced a bill to amend the Charter Mr. ELy introduced a bill to amend the Charter of the City of New-York, which ought to be entitled "An act to befog the Serate and Reporters." Instead of Introducing into his bill the entire sections to be amended, with the proposed amendaments, which common folks could understand, he makes his bill read, "Strike our from sec. 8, chap-"ter 446, the words 'or vote," and from section 19, "chapter something else, strike "other" and insert its consecution when word &c. to the end of the chapter. some other word, &c., to the end of the chapter. After considerable investigation into the hidden mysteries of Mr. Ely's bill, I understand that its main features are to change the Charter in such manner as that the Controller and Counsel to the Corporation shall be appointed by the Mayer and Common Counsel, instead of being elected by the people, as at present; and that no officer of the

Common Course, here to do not be people, as at present; and that no officer of the City Government or Corporation shall have his salary or emoluments increased during the term for which he was elected or appointed.

When the bill apprepriating \$75,000 to the New-York Asylum for Juvenile Delinquents and \$20,000 to the Western House of Refuge at Rochester came up on its final reading in the Senate to-day, it was attacked by Mr. W. A. WHEELER, and after being considerably discussed, was referred back without instructions.

instructions.

The bill to amend the Brooklyn Water act was ordered to a third reading. A large number of other local bills were reported, several of which were ordered to a third reading.

The following bills were read a third time and present the several of t

passed:

Making appropriations for the Canal debt and maintenance of the canals for the fiscal year commencing.
Oct. 1, 1858, and to supply a deficiency in a former appropriation.

For the incorporation of the American School of Mines, to develop the mineral wealth of the United

States.
In relation to the proof or acknowledgment of deeds

taken by commissioners residing out of the State.

To amend the act defining the powers and duties of
Courts of Sessions, except in the cities of New-York
and Albany, and to provide for appeals in criminal To enable John Lowis and others, aliens, to hold

resi estate.

In response to a resolution of the Assembly, the State Engineer sant in a report of the estimated amount of money necessary to finish the Canals, in which he states that of work remaining to be done coatract, the largest portion of which is done. The report as a second as a secon

I. Enlar gement of the Eric Gand
Work to be done an existing contrasts.
Work not under contract.
Engineering and land damages.
Add 20 per cent are contingencies.
Add percentage retained to Dec. 31, 1857......

	Total II. Enlargement of the Ourego Canal Work to be done on existing contracts. Engineering and damages. Continguation Per centage retained.	448,027 37 89,002 00 105,606 47 80,404 91
۱	Total III. Entargement of the Cagaiga and Sence Work under contrast Engineering and desinages Confine to as Percentage retained.	161,677 24
	Work to be done under validing contract. Engineering and damages. Configuration.	\$97,135 00 40,000 00 27,427 00 19,210 50
	Total	. \$85,330 2 Canal:

14,955,717 14.
In this estimate the Extension of the Genesse Val.

25,588

by Cand from Olean to Mill Grove Peed is not re-tey Cand from Olean to Mill Grove Peed is not re-truded. That work is estimated to cost \$88,333 7 g. The Assembly passed an order to day restricting speeches in Committee of the Whols to 20 minutes.

The Committee of the Whole reported progress on the Brons way Relief Railroad: also, on the bill elative to unclaimed deposits; and ordered to a third reading the bill to smend the charter of the

ity of Buffalo.
The Committee of the Whole, Mr. Armstrong in the chair, took up the bill to prohibit the use of mortgages as a basis of banking, which was dis-cussed in an animated manner by Messrs. Walker, Chauncey, Baker, Speaker Alverd, Wolcott, Hubbard, Wager, Bliss, Dayton, Weiford, Laning, Van Veikcuburgh, Engs, T. Jones, jr., McNett and others till the hour of adjournment, when the Committee reported progress. The bill ought to pass, but its fate is somewhat dubious.

[Additional by Telegraph.] SENATE—EVENING SESSION. The Senate went into Committee of the Whole, and reported progress on the bill for the protection of guoconsumers in New-York and Brooklyn. In Committee of the Whole, the bill relative to the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church was also discussed.

was also discussed.

No other busicess of importance was done.

ASSEMBLY.

The House in Committee of the Whole, with Mr.

DURYEA in the Chair, took up the special order of the day, the bill smeading last year's apportionment, so as to give Broome County two members, and Livingston

ore.

Mr. J. S. Palmer spoke at 'cogthin favor of the bill.

Mr. Bell opposed it.

Mr. Chanler moved to amend, by giving the Member in dispute to New York.

After debate, progress was reported on the bill, and it was made the special order for Wednesday next.

The Sanitary Police bill and the bill to exclude bends and mortgages as the basis of banking had progress reported upon them.

The International Bridge bill was then taken up.

During the debate that followed upon it, a warm

During the debate that followed upon it, a warm passage took place between the Speaker, Mr. McNett

Mr. McNatt declared the statements made by Mr. Parsons false, and stated that no person should make the assertions that he (Parsons) had made, in any

the assertions that he (refreshe) and made, in any other place.

The Speaker took the floor. He pronounced Mr. McNett's attack uncourteous, and opposed the bill on the ground of danger to the shipping.

Mr. McNett replied, declaring that the Speaker had stated what was false.

The Speaker—Does the gentleman accuse me of having asserted an untruth?

Mr. McNett—I do.

The Speaker—Does the gentleman mean to say that I would assert what was false?

that I would ascert what was false.

Mr. McNett—I say you made statements that are not founded on fact.

The Speaker—Does the gentleman mean that my

tatements or my arguments were unfounded?

Mr. McNerr-I mean to say that the statements

Mr. McNer—I mean to say that the statements upon which your argument was based were incorrect. He then continued to argue in favor of the bill.

Mr. Pansons said that the gentleman from Erie had uttered a threat against him. He was not afraid of any man. He could defend himself.

Cries of "Order," "Order," "Order."

Mr. Pansons continued. He would not have his month shut by the gentleman from Erie.

The Chair again called Mr. Parsons to order.

tien. Lasher, Sergeant-st-Arms, appeared on the Mor. McNarr rose and disclaimed any threat. He had understood the gentleman to accuse him (McNett) of submitting false figures. If the gentleman did not mean that, he (McNett) begged to apologize for what he had said.

Mr. Parsons and Mr. Van Horn spoke against the

Mr. T. Jones, ir., supported it.

The debate was further continued by Mesers. Baser, Wriest, and others, up to 11 p. m. THE CASTLE GARDEN INVESTIGATION.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. ALBANY, March 24, 1858. The proceedings before the Investigating Committer, although most unskillfully conducted by the

Chairman, begin to assume much interest. Mr. Conklin, the lessee of Castle Garden, was xamired yesterday, and he testified that when he relet the Garden to the Commissioners, he reserved the sole privilege of selling railroad tickets within the sole privilege of selling callroad tickets within its walls. This privilege he afterward entered into a contrast to assign to an association, who were to manage the business and to pay over to him one-quarter of the profits which were to be derived from the railroad companies paying over to it 20 per cent. of the tickets seld there.

The negotiation was conducted by an agent on his part, and one on the part of the association. Both these agents are out of the State; one in Europe, and one in the West. One-fourth was to be paid to Mr. Corning, and the other half was to be divided between parties whose names he was not permitted to know. Such is his statement.

It is plain that the public have a right to fully understand this matter. A large amount—admitted to

derstand this matter. A large amount—admitted to exceed in one year \$150,000—is paid annually by exceed in one year \$150,000—is paid amount the railroad companies for the privilege of selling tickets within the walls of Castle Garden to an associated within the walls of Castle Garden to an associate within the wall with ciation whose names are acrupulously concealed; and great excitement is manifested at any attempt to draw from their obscurity the names of these men, "who do good by stealth and blush to find it fame." It may be that all their acts are justifiable. If so, publicity will do no harm; if not, let these who seek a profit, under the guise of benefiting the emi-

grants, be exposed.

The Commission will not be injured by the investigation. As a body, it is under the government of men whose motives are high and whose bands are pure: and it has been productive of great good to the smigrants. But no shield should be extended by them to protect wrong-doers of any party. J. B.

FROM SING SING PRISON.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sing Sine, March 22, 1858.

Business has revived at the prison with the re turn of Spring, and the various contractors are now going on with their usual number of hands. Two turn of Spring, and the various contractors are now going on with their usual number of hands. Two or three hundred convicts are still unemployed; but these will soon be occupied, as the Inspectors have recently given out the following contracts: One to James Ludlum, of the firm of Jas. Horner & Co. of New-York, for the construction of taugers—force, 150 men; one for the manufacture of carpets to Benjamin Underwood, with 75 hands; a contract for the manufacture of woolen cloth, including material for convicts clothing, to Alfred Walker, with a force of 30 to 50 men; and another to Silas Camp and J. H. Ewell, with 75 to 150 convicts, for making stores and stove-plates. For the secommodation of the latter contract, a large shop, measuring 259 by 60 feet, has just been comshop, measuring 250 by 60 feet, has just been com

the serommodation of the latter contract, a large shop, measuring 259 by 60 feet, has just been commenced by the prison authorities on the site of Contractor Wilson's late stove-shop. There is pretty nearly shop-room enough to accommodate the remaining new contractors.

There are now in the institution about 990 male and 95 female canvicts—a larger number than the prison walls have ever before inclosed at one time. Seen, the exports wid begin to exceedable imports, and it is to be hoped that a long time will elapse ere the present figure is again reached. Each convict on his discharge from prison is either arrayed in a second-hand suit of clothes, once the property of some fellow prisoner—exchange being cotsidered no robbery oven at Sing Sing—or in a new harness of very moderate cost, in value, according to law, not exceeding \$10. I cannot say whether he is furnished with a paper of tobacco. During the present menth, a half dozen pardons have arrived from Albany—in fact, they all reached the prison last week. Most of the objects of Executive clemency were the victims of hopeless disease, who are thus charitably permitted to breathe their last, surrounded by kindred and friends.

An examination of the prison records shows that twenty convicts are now serving out sentences for

twenty convicts are now serving out sentences for life—three having been convicted of robbery, three of burglary, three of rape, one of arson, and ten of of burglary, three of rape, one of arson, and ten of murder and manalaughter. There are also two who have been assigned a home here by Judge Russell for 29 and 40 years respectively, for making an ordinary garroting experiment. One of the life-members of the institution is William Johnson, noted as an accomplice of Saul and Howlett, the river pirates, who were hung. Johnson was sent up in 1852. A convict known as John Morrill, with a respectable number of aliases, was discharged in September last, having spent 20 years and 6 menths of his life in this and other prisons. He assisted in building the main edifice of Sing Sing He resisted in building the main edifice of Sing Sing Prison in 1833. James Rhodes, a well-known conductor out the arm off. They will here, who was siso one of the gang sent from New-York to erget the main portion of the prison,

died a few days ago in the bospital, at the age of Go-The oldest prisoner in the whole establishment is a colored man, called William Johnson, who was con-ricted of burglary in Kings County two years since. He is now 77 years old, and is only required to do he by work about the halfs.

TARREST AND MARKET PERSON.

since. He is now 77 years old, and is only required to do light work about the halls.

Spence and Quinn, who were damaged by the shots of the guard while aftempting to escape, a few weeks since, are now likely to recover. Of the three balls which entered the body of the former, two have been extracted, but the other remains undiscovered in the region of the knee-joint. When Spence and Quinn were first brought to the hospital, the latter kept up a constant groaning, till he was silenced by Spence, who said, "If we have got to 'croek' (die'), let us do it like men.

John B. Holmes, a former civil engineer and active politician of the First Ward, has been very much under the weather, since his arrival here last Fall. Holmes, it will be remembered, was convicted of forging the signature of his wife, with whom he had not lived for some time, to a deed of certain preperty. The disgrace of going to prison, it is thought, so affected his spirits, at first, as to break down his bedily health and render him incapable of any kind of labor. Latterly, he appears to be getting along rather better.

Huntington, who is more inquired after by visitors than any other inmate, has been afflicted with rheumatism during the Winter, so much se that he could not pull on his boots, or mount to his cell on one of the upper galferies. This has not prevented him, however, from attending to the office and heaping the books of the furniture contractor, Mr. Woodruff, in which capacity, it is said, he has shown himself industrious, while in every way he has been a faithful observer of prison duty. But his exterior plainly indicates that a confinement of fifteen months has proved humiliating and harassing in the extremest degree. It is said that there is a growing opinion among his former business associates in Wall street, in favor of applying to the growing opinion among his former business asso-ciates in Wall street, in favor of applying to the Governer for a pardou. Indeed, if the mental sufferings of a culprit can be regarded as a measure of the demanda of justice, Huntington is, doubt less, entitled to Executive mercy.

TAMMANY SOCIETY. To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sir: A circular having been recently issued for a caucus of members of the Tammany Society, to be held at the "Westchester House," on the 24th last, which purported to have been signed by a large number of the members of that Society, contained, among others, the names of the understated, used without their knowledge or consent. Although it is an unpleasant duty to thus expose an attempt to make an impreper use of the names of others, a duty to the public and to the Democratic party, and especially to the true interests of the Tammany Society, randers it in perative.

John A Dix,
F. W. Edn onds,
D. G. Labdell,
Wm. H. Underhill,
Wm. E. Gurtles,
John R. Briggs,
Wm. C. Commer,
Wm. C. Commer,
Joreph Bally,
James Murphy,
Joreph Bally,
John N. Giles,
John J. Earle,
Rebert Dumont,
Rebert Dumont,
I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

A MARCH OF THE SOCIETY.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

ARREST OF VILE CHARACTERS.—Capt. Hutchings of the Fifth Precinct and a equad of policemen made a descent, last night, upon "The Club," a vile resort at No. 110 West Broadway, near Franklin street, and arrested all the inmates, consisting of about a some women and four men. The prisoners were committed to the Station-House.

The Fifth Ward policemen were busy that night . res ing disorderly street-walkers. They arrested thirty it Broadway and the adjoining streets.

ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE.-Two notorious straracte Enderson, alias "Nosey," attempted to eccape from the cells of the Sixth Precinct Station-House last evaing, where they were confined on a charge of burglery They had nearly succeeded in wrenching the lock from their cell doors when detected by Sorgasait Dans FIRE IN PEARL STREET. - About 11:40 Selbek line

night a fire broke out on the second floor of house 100. breem manufactory. How the fire originated could not be ascertained. Damages about \$200 or \$400. Robert C. Smith, a brush manufacturer, who occupies the store, had his stock damaged to some extent b

THE PURCHASE OF MOUNT VERNOUS—The fellowing bill amending the act incorporating the Mount Vernou Ladies' Association of the Union, has anaximously nessed both Houses of the General Assambly of Virgina:

Virginia:

He tremostrd, etc., They the act entitled an act to incorporate the Mount Vermon Ladies' Association of the Union, and to an chorize the purchase of a part of Mount Vermus, passed described 1856, he amended and reducated so as to read as follows:

1. The Mount Vermon Ladies' Association of the Union, he to to fore organized, shall be and they are hereby constituted a bootto and corporate, guider the name and explose.

I Virginia, secretary and the force from its passage.

5. This set shall be in force from its passage.

[Richmond Inquirer. Masch A.

BRUTAL OUTRAGE BY A PUBLIC OFFICER. A Setterday afternoon, an English gentleman visited the house of a Mr. Bagley in Donnelly a Court, Christian street, below Ninth, by invitation of a daughter of Mr. B. While in the house, a mass sugar of the Board of Health came in, and without, the slightest proveration, con menced an attack upor, the Englishman with a "black, jack." The is offending man was beaten about the head in a shooking manar, and large gashes were cut in his bead, from which the blood flowed profusely. The injured man was attended by Dr. Aston, and was afterward removed to his readence in Strawherry street, where he lies in a precarious condition. The acoundred who inflicted the injuries was suffered to except, and thus far he has not been arrested, although we have that he was seen at one of his haunts at a late hour last night. The semales who were present when the british attack was made, made affidavits of the facts before Recorder Eneu this morning. The man, who committed this outrage was a police officeral the time of the factous election for District-Attorney in 1856, and he was one of the prime movems in the Fourth Ward frauds. His connection with these rescalines was notorious, but he was never brought to justice. Subsequently he was researched for his political "services," by being alected a Kostonger to the Board of Health. We will see whether he will be made to answer the probable marder, waith has been his last exploit.

UNEXTURENT MUEDER. — A horrible "ragedy oc-

bis last explait. [Phila Bulletia, March 26.]

UNSATURAL MURDER. — A borrible 'cagely occurred on Saturday last in Broad Grock Hundred, near Little Hill Church, which resulted in the desits of a child. A negro woman, by the names of Purral, on the day above mentioned left home with the view of attending a vendue, in order to sell liquor. She left her family of six children at home, inso olders of which was only eight years old. When the mother returned she missed one of her children. Having observed marks of blood upon the Borre, abe was left inquire the warreabouts of the child round covered over with brush, at some distance from the house. The head was cut off, as was one of its sums. The two oldest child round covered over with brush, at some distance from the house. The head was cut off, as was one of its sums. The two oldest child took an ax and rut the child's itself of, and then made one of its other child-area of the arm off. They wife, self to tell who have head door, with the arm, but it was subsequently found concepted in the cuplons d. [Delaware Mrs.]